

THE STORM KING.

Europe Suffers the Severe Storm of the Century.

London, Jan. 9.—It is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom, with no signs of abatement of the severity of the weather. From John O'Grady's House to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow, and canals and streams are ice-bound. Even a number of tidal rivers are frozen fast. For duration of the frost period this is the greatest winter of the century, and in point of severity, the winters of 1813 and 1814 alone exceeded it.

Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons in that region are in a condition of semi-starvation, many laborers being compulsorily idle, without fire or food. Mayors of cities, with the aid of local boards are directing an organized distribution of coal and bread and are straining relief kitchens; still, these fail to reach a host of cases of distress. Numerous instances occur of corpses' inquests on the bodies of people found dead in bed, where the verdict is that death resulted from cold and hunger.

In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coast of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice.

At Antwerp 10,000 workmen have been thrown out of employment owing to the unusually severe weather which is prevailing at present. The misery caused among the poorer classes in consequence is widespread and intense.

A telegram from Madrid reports heavy snow falls in Spain, and says that communication with all the provinces of Spain is difficult. It also reports the prevalence of intensely cold weather in Valencia, where orange groves have been swept by storm cutting heavy losses to the owners.

At Marseilles the hospitals are gorged with sufferers from various affections caused by the cold weather.

A violent storm, accompanied by hail and snow, and extending a long distance inland, is reported from the port of Algiers, in North Africa. The report is coupled with the assurance that nothing like such severity of weather was ever known in that region before.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Director-General Davis Consulting with Washington Officials.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Director-General Davis of the Columbian Exposition, is here to transact various matters with the government. He has arranged with the Secretary of State to have sent to foreign governments with Presidents' proclamations, the regulations of the Treasury Department in respect to the importation of the exhibits, these parts of the act of Congress concerning exhibitors and much other information regarding the Fair and the best routes for reaching Chicago from all parts of the world.

An extended statement of all the time and distance by the several routes from the seaboard to Chicago is to be translated into all languages and sent abroad as an official communication by the State Department.

The Director-General will some day this week go before the House Committee on Appropriations and to make a statement concerning the second instalment of the general appropriation of \$1,500,000. He will probably ask for \$500,000 for fiscal year ending June 1892.

Secretary Windom to-day issued a circular to customs officers in regard to the free entry of articles for exhibition at the World's Fair.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Tobacco Growers' Association Secure Two Houses.

(Courier Journal.) The Board of Directors of the Tobacco Growers' Association and its Executive Committee, which have been in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the past two days, concluded their labors last evening. The Executive Committee has been or some time engaged on the work of perfecting plans for the establishment of a new warehouse in Louisville, accordance with the action taken at the late meetings, and, having gone as far as possible, the Board was called to hear its report. The report was discussed in all its bearings yesterday and the day before, and the outcome is that the Tobacco Growers' Association now announces that it is ready to begin business.

Gen. John S. Williams presided at the meeting.

The Association announces that it is ready to receive tobacco to-day and henceforth. It has secured two warehouses—the Union Storage warehouse, at the corner of Seventh street and Magnolia avenue, and the Southern warehouse, which adjoins it. Here sales will begin on January 27. The two houses combined have a capacity of about 30,000 hogheads, with a "break" capacity of 800 to a 1,000 hogheads. Arrangements have been made to use one house for dark tobacco, and one for Burley, so that the sales will be made separately.

The subject of the fees to be charged received a great deal of attention, and the board decided on a fee of \$2 to buyers and \$1.50 to sellers, with no one per cent commission. The fees on rejection were placed at the same rate as charged by the regular warehouses, \$1.50, and a charge of 25 cents for storage per month. It was also determined to settle with both buyers and sellers at "out-weight."

The Tobacco Growers Warehouse will not go into the Tobacco Exchange, but proposes to carry on the work of receiving and selling independent of the other houses, or of the Exchange to which the warehousemen and buyers belong.

The Executive Committee will at once go to work on the preparation of a circular to the tobacco growers, which will set forth the following facts, as stated last evening by Gen. Williams, the other members concurring.

All Burley tobacco consigned to the Tobacco Growers' Association to be marked "Union, Louisville, Ky." All dark tobacco to same consignees to be marked "Southern, Louisville, Ky." This with a view of having the railroads to deliver the different kinds to the houses prepared for them.

In referring to the selection of warehouses, Gen. Williams said: "We have located there to save drayage. They are located immediately on the railroad, and will not only save drayage to the buyers and shippers alike, but will also save cooperage, of which there is more or less every time a hoghead is removed. Now fully 85 per cent of all the tobacco that comes to this market passes over that road. The drayage saved on this large amount of tobacco will amount to \$100,000 a year. And then we will save the streets of the city, too, because it will not be hauled over them. We intend that all tobacco that comes to us shall be packed straight—no 'cornering' or 'nesting,' and we want the farmers to understand that. We will have our own inspectors and guarantee our own samples. Our warehouses can easily be reached from any part of the city, and we expect to do well. Yes, we will receive tobacco to-morrow and hold our first sale on the 27th."

Big Work of the Pension Office.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The pension office during December issued 3,500 certificates under the old laws and 5,192 certificates under the law of June 27 last. Besides these original pension claims, there were adjusted 5922 claims for an increase, reissue and re-rating, making in all 18,392 claims adjudicated, or about 200 more than in any previous month. Inasmuch as all claims under the new law are taken up in their order, and the adjudication of new claims has just begun, any person having a claim can ascertain approximately the number of months before it will be reached by dividing the number of his claim by five. The total of fees paid to pension attorneys for claims adjusted during December amounts to \$237,005. Only 23 per cent of the claims taken from the completed files were found to be completed. All claims in which no attorney is employed have been referred to a board of experienced clerks for immediate adjustment.

CONFEDERATE RELICS.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 8.—It is settled that old-fashioned brick structure here, known during the war as the Confederate White House, is to be used in the future for the preservation of Confederate relics. A movement was started more than a year ago by the Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association to get this building for this purpose, but some legal objection were raised. This, however, was overcome by making it a museum as well as a place for the preservation of war relics. The City Council recently passed an ordinance carrying into effect the purpose of the ladies, and last night Mayor Ellison approved that action.

FIFTY MILLIONS.

A Proposition to Colonize the Negroes in Lower California.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Mr. Teller introduced, by request, in the Senate to-day a rather remarkable bill. It proposes, at the suggestion of the Afro-American Colonization Society, of Washington, that Uncle Sam shall put up the modest sum of \$50,000,000 to enable the negroes of the United States to colonize themselves in Lower California, with the understanding that as small a rate of interest as possible shall be charged, and that the money is to be paid back in forty years. The bill is of this society are said to be colored politicians and preachers, and they have sent a lengthy petition setting forth that at last the negroes have discovered their Utopia in Lower California, and, with the proper Governmental assistance, they can go to that peninsula and become a prosperous and self-supporting race of people and no longer be dependent upon the white men.

It would seem that the promoters of this scheme regard it as a more promising one than the Liberian or Congo proposition, as they profess to be burning up with the desire to try their luck in a new land. They cite the fact that the black people have done well in Hayti, Kingstona, Bermuda and Jamaica since they have cut loose from white supervision, and content that the negro can do better by himself. They complain bitterly that all the money the negroes make in the United States by natural labor, about the only occupation open to them, finds its way back to the pockets of the white men.

Mr. Teller had the bill referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Studying Koch's Method.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Past Assistant Surgeon Kenyon of the Marine Hospital Service, who was recently sent by the Marine Hospital Bureau to Berlin to enter Dr. Koch's laboratory, reported to-day his arrival and asked authority to purchase the necessary apparatus. The authority was immediately granted. Dr. Kenyon will remain in the laboratory three months.

German Emigration Increasing.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The number of emigrants who sailed from Germany for America during November last was higher than the emigration statistics show for the same month in five year past.

Lovers Agree to Die.

Metropolis, Ill., Jan. 7.—News of a tragedy that occurred near Bay City, Pope County, has just reached here. Charles Rose, a young farmer, aged 27, has been paying attention to the daughter of a neighboring farmer, Miss Mollie Welsh, aged 18. Rose was forbidden to visit Miss Welsh by her parents, but while the parents of Miss Welsh were absent at church, Rose visited the house and induced the young woman to take a walk with him. They had preceded a short distance, when he asked her if she was willing to die for him. She replied yes, and thereupon drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the girl's face, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Young Rose then returned, locked himself in a room and blew out his brains.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S SIDE.

The Indian Situation Improves. Yet They Won't Surrender.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The situation, as summed up at the Interior Department today, is about as follows: There are in all about 20,000 Sioux Indians, men, women and children, on the Northern reservations. Of this number 10,000 are accounted for as they are living on the reservations in peace, and not taking any part in the present disturbance. This leaves 10,000 men, women and children to face the earthworks, the howitzers and the 8,000 men now under the command of Gen. Miles. The hostile camp is located about seventeen miles north of the agency, and the cordon of troops surround the hostile camp, with the exception of the south side, the object being to drive the Indians into the reservation. There is constant communication between the hostile camp and the agency. The hostiles are well supplied with food, but they have no sugar or coffee, except as they are supplied by the friendly. While the situation is regarded as a hopeless one for the Indians, yet it is believed that they have no intention of surrendering. From reports received at the Interior Department, the situation is believed to be critical, and the people at the people at the agencies are very much disturbed.

THREE GOVERNORS.

Three Men Claiming to be Governors of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 9.—Nebraska has two Governors, and a third man claiming the office. The Legislature and Supreme Court are moving but slowly toward a solution of the difficulty, and, meantime, all kinds of conflicts of authority are taking place. The situation is unique, and new developments of more or less sensational nature are taking place hourly. Yesterday the Legislature opened the returns and found James E. Boyd, Democrat, elected Governor. This was done in spite of the violent opposition of the majority, who evidently want to count in the Alliance candidate, Powers. Mr. Boyd was sworn in, but Gov. Thayer refused to vacate the office, declaring that Boyd had never been naturalized, and was therefore ineligible. The old Governor fortified himself in his office, sleeping there through the night under guard of a company of militia and a number of special officers. He held the fort without opposition, and this morning the Board of Public Lands and Buildings met and assigned Gov. Boyd quarters in another part of the building.

Gov. Boyd has nothing to say about his case, except that he knows he is a citizen, has been legally elected and qualified, and intends to act at all hazards. He issued a requisition for a prisoner to day, and performed other official acts. His friends claim that even if Mr. Boyd was not a legally naturalized citizen, he is, nevertheless, a citizen of the United States, because he was a citizen of the Territory of Nebraska, and when the State was admitted into the Union all of its citizens were invested with full citizenship.

Thomas Powers, the Alliance candidate for Governor, took the oath of office at 10 o'clock to day, and it is said that the Legislature will recognize him as Governor.

SOUTHERN IRON.

Shutting Up Blast Furnaces in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—The American Manufacturer, in to-morrow's issue, explains the causes which have compelled the shut down of 23 blast furnaces in the Shenandoah and Mahoning Valleys of Pennsylvania and Ohio, throwing nearly 10,000 men out of work. It says: "The first reason given by the furnace owners why they can't continue operations under present conditions is the large amount of Southern iron now being shipped into that district. They assert that since May 30, 1890, from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of this iron has been received in this valley, displacing an equal amount of local production. For months a fair quality of Southern iron was delivered at the Youngstown mills for \$14, and at this price large sales were made. Last week the prices quoted were \$18 25@18 35 for Alabama pig.

"Southern railroads virtually enter into partnership with the furnace men by hauling material and products under the sliding scale arrangement. Iron is hauled from Birmingham, Ala., to Youngstown, O., about 800 miles, for \$10 per ton. The rate paid on pig from Youngstown to Pittsburg, 64 miles, is 80 cents per ton. In one case this is 1 cent a ton a mile, in the other \$1.25 per ton. In moving furnace supplies the Southern roads again favor the furnace men. Pocahontas coke is sent into the Chattanooga district at a cost of Connelleville coke in the Mahoning and Shenandoah valleys, though the distance in the one case is 424 miles and in the other 130. The sliding scale, which fixes freight rates according to the selling price of iron, is another illustration of the manner in which Southern railway companies co-operate with furnace owners. Mahoning and Shenandoah Valley furnace men hold that they should be protected from Southern competition by making the rate on iron from the South commensurate with that on iron going out of the valleys. The valley furnace men say that, being situated midway between the ore and the coke supplies, they should be able to produce iron in competition with any part of the North, and would do so were they protected from Southern inroads.

Congress.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The House today passed the bill authorizing the issuance of certificates of service to telegraph operators who were with the Union army during the rebellion. Senate passed the following bills: Increasing by \$50,000 the limit of cost of the public building at Charleston, S. C.; appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Akron, O., (with an amendment); appropriating

\$400,000 for enlarging the proposed public building at Savannah, Ga.; appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Davenport, Ia.

It was agreed that the final vote on the finance bill would be taken before adjournment next Wednesday.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Secret Ballot System to be Engranted into Our New Constitution.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8.—The subject that created the most interest in the Constitutional Convention to-day was Section 4 of the report of the Committee on Elections, which prescribes a secret ballot.

In response to a pressure in behalf of illiterate persons and those so physically disabled as not competent to mark their own ballots, the committee offered an amendment leaving it in the power of the Legislature to provide means to aid such persons to exercise the right of suffrage. After a good deal of discussion an amendment was adopted making it mandatory for the General Assembly to make provisions so that such persons may have their ballots marked as herein required. After this Sec. 4 was adopted.

Charged With Embellishment.

Meadville, Pa., Jan. 9.—Delema & Co., including George W. Delema, late Republican candidate for Governor, bankers, who assigned recently, were this afternoon summoned before an Alderman, charged with embellishment. The complaint was made by the outgoing Board of County Commissioners, who charged Delema & Co., with the embellishment of upwards of \$30,000 of county funds, having received a deposit of the County Treasurer while knowing themselves to be insolvent, and converting the same to their own use. A plea of not guilty was entered and a hearing waived. Bonds were given by each of the defendant in the sum of \$10,000 for their appearance at the February term of court.

A Big Suit.

Goconda has an excentric character in the person of John Field. He lives the life of a miserable hermit, guarding a safe full of money and looking after extensive land interests. He takes no one into his confidence, and has but few words to say to even those who occupy his tenement houses. In his younger days he was a leader in society; but a drunken acquaintance entered his place of business years ago, with a rock drawn to take his life. In self defense he was compelled to shoot him down. But from that hour he became a changed man. Continually brooding over the sad affair, he ostracized himself from society. He has but little to do with any one; but is now going to have a great deal to do with Goconda. He insists that Water street and the levee belongs to him, and has brought suit against the town and the owners of the wharf boat for wharfage and the profits of operating a wharf boat for the last 35 years, amounting to about \$80,000. He has any amount of money to fee lawyers, and is known to be long-winded in law suits.—Elizabethtown Independent.

What a Horse Would Say.

The following "Don'ts" are credited to the Farm Journal: Don't hitch me to an iron post or railing when the mercury is below freezing; I need the skin of my tongue. Don't leave me hitched in my stall all night with a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tied and can't select a smooth place. Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it with my oats; I know better than any other animal how much I need. Don't think because I go free under the whip I don't get tired. You would move up if under the whip. Don't think because I am a horse that iron weeds and briars won't hurt my hay. Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and maybe make trouble. Don't trot me up hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy and myself too. Try it yourself some time. Run up hill with a big load. Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I go out it the light my eyes are injured, especially if snow be on the ground. Don't say whoa, unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at the word. It may check me if the lines break and save a run-away and smash-up. Don't make me drink ice cold water, nor put a frosty bid in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding it a half minute against my body. Don't forget to file my teeth when they get jagged and cannot chew my food. When I get lean it is a sign my teeth need filing.

KENTUCKY NOTES.

The tax in Union county for 1891 is 10c per \$100 for bridges, 10c for road purposes and 83c poll tax.

The livery stable of Johnson & Johnson, at Owensboro, was destroyed by fire, including seven horses.

The last cent of a \$250,000 subscription made by Davis county to the O. & M. in 1869 has been paid.

Neither of the two large tobacco stemmeries at Uniontown will be open this season, says the Morganfield Sun.

Under the auspices of the Colored M. E. church, a college for the education of the colored youth is to be erected in Princeton.—Banner.

A citizen of New Mexico advertised for a wife. Miss Ella Grady, of Cadiz, answered the advertisement, and they were married last week.

"Our rich men" is the caption of an article in the Owensboro Messenger, and the article contains a list of over 800 names of persons and firms who pay tax on \$5,000 and over.

The price of a plain drank has been raised from \$1 and cost to \$20 and costs by the new mayor of Clinton, much to the consternation of the old regulars and the rollicking blades.—Fulton Graphic.

Rev. Jas. Stockbridge, a Methodist minister of McCracken county, is in jail at Paducah, charged with a serious crime. He has sued his chief accuser for \$5,000, alleging that malice is the cause of his trouble.

A youth 14 years of age, named Moore, who lived near Fruit Hill, while carefully holding a revolver one day last week, accidentally shot himself in the hand, rendering amputation necessary. On Monday he died from lock jaw.—Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

Last week while out bird hunting Davis Ramsey accidentally shot and killed his brother-in-law, Gabe Buchanan, both of Webster county. It seems that they had found a covey of birds in the huddle; both instantly cocking their guns, having double barrel guns, aimed to fire four shots simultaneously. Buchanan discharged both his barrels, but from some cause Ramsey only fired one, leaving one barrel charged. They both sprang for the birds, and in the tussle a twig became entangled with the trigger of Ramsey's charged gun which caused it to fire, the contents taking effect in Buchanan's left breast just above the heart.—Madisonville Hustler.

About 10 o'clock Thursday morning the village of Hitesville, this county, was thrown into consternation by an attempt at suicide on the part of a young girl of 12, daughter of Mr. Owen Yarbrough. She had been ailing for some time, and this together with a rumored domestic unequilibrium, made her, as she expressed it, weary of living, so while no one was watching her, she swallowed about three fourths of an ounce of paregoric, and almost immediately became helpless. Copious antidotes and continued watering brought her out of danger up to hour of going to press.—Union Local.

To Hang at Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 9.—The trial of Russell Petty, colored, for the murder of Bill Cole, another negro, was completed to-day. The jury brought in a verdict that said that Petty was guilty and must hang. The date of the execution has not been fixed. Petty and Cole were gambling; the latter won 25 cents, an when he refused to return it, Petty stabbed him to death.

Joe Herron, of Sturgis, Found Dead.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 9.—Joe Herron was found this morning near Hasel, Calloway county, lying in a pool of water; his skull was fractured and head bruised, indicating foul work. He died shortly afterwards. Two negroes have been arrested charged with killing him, circumstances implicating them. Herron's home was at Sturgis; he has been working with a tie gang on the P. T. & A. road for some time past.

Seismic Shocks.

Rusk Tex. Jan. 8.—Last night, 12 o'clock, this town and immediate vicinity experienced two well defined shocks of a seismic nature. Each paroxysm was accompanied by a detonation, loud and long as thunder rolling from south to north. Several chimneys were leveled with the earth, and sleepers in various portions of the town were awakened.

Senator Cameron was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Pennsylvania to succeed himself in the U. S. Senate.

TAKE NOTICE.

IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

I have opened a New Stock of goods in first room east of the Bank, where I will at all times keep a First Class stock of all kinds of

CONFECTIONERIES,

As well as Canned Goods, Spices, Pickles, Cigars and Tobacco and in connection will run a FIRST-CLASS

BAKERY & RESTAURANT,

Where I will at all times try to have something on hand to eat to please the taste of the most fastidious. FRESH COYSTERS served in any style. Everything NEW, NICE AND CLEAN.

Thanking the good people of Crittenden and adjoining counties for their liberal patronage in days past, I hope by honest dealings and kind treatment to merit a continuance of the same. When in town don't fail to call and see the Old Man.

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Primary teacher to be supplied.

CALENDAR.

Present Session closes.....Jan. 30, 1891.
Third term, 10 weeks.....Feb. 2—April 10, 1891.
Fourth Term, 10 weeks.....April 13—June 19, 1891.

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The course of study embraces all the common branches: Book-keeping, Latin and Higher Mathematics. Special attention to training teachers. Music, Vocal and Instrumental a specialty.

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Primary Department.....\$1.50 per month.
Intermediate Department.....2.00 "
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Tuition is due at the close of each month. No reduction made except in cases of protracted illness. Good boarding from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week. Normal instruction in all departments. We beseech the parents of Livingston and adjoining counties for nourishing and supporting our school, which is only in its infancy. For further particulars address either of the faculty at Hampton, Livingston County, Ky.

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Or anything else in the way of machinery or machine fittings, pumps etc., etc., be sure to call first on

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